

## POETRY.

*From the American Monthly.*  
**OUR YANKEE GIRLS.**  
 Let greater lands and power share  
 Health & wide earth share—  
 With fairer cheeks and brighter eyes  
 Match us the star and rose;  
 The winds that bathe Georgia's soil  
 Or wave Connecticut's buds;  
 Wait in their shores the Indian's arrow—  
 Who buys our Yankee girls?  
 The gay granite, whose fingers teach  
 Leaves thousand shades in white—  
 The dark Indian, living rocks,  
 But more than our own soil;  
 And England's broad, blue-eyed land,  
 Who buys her sons with pearls—  
 Ye, who have seen them, can they doubt  
 Our own sweet Yankee girls?  
 And what of ours or ours' event  
 Is children before them—  
 Who bears the silver bowl?—  
 Beside the golden bough?  
 They seek not for the money-bud  
 Of jeweled knight and earl—  
 The daughters of the virgin soil—  
 Our free-born Yankee girls.  
 By every hill, whose stately pass  
 Were their dark armabors—  
 The home where none but Longfellow—  
 To wear the walls still live;  
 Fresh forest rock to mountain slopes,  
 Where Hammon and Luther—  
 The tints and stripes are flitting down—  
 God bless our Yankee girls!

## Variety.

## POLITICS.

We frequently hear people exclaiming, as if they glowed in their ignorance, "We do not meddle with politics, and we know nothing about them." This is equivalent to self-admitting that they neglect their own concerns, and are ignorant of the most important knowledge for the welfare of a free country. One may refuse to be a partisan, and only neglect to acquaint himself with the numerous political gossips of the times, without neglecting his duty to his country and to his own interest-free-selves. But he who neglects the study of politics in the proper sense of the term, is one who neglects to acquaint himself with the laws and constitution of his country, and the policy by which its affairs should be regulated for the promotion of the national welfare. Of course he neglects his duty as one of the sovereign people. There are many of those individuals who will answer, "That politics is the business of politicians, and for private citizens to dabble in them, is like interfering with our neighbor's concerns." Suppose all our citizens were to take the same ground, and leave the work of legislation exclusively to politicians, how long, think you, would the people retain their sovereignty? The truth is, that in this country, politics is every man's proper business. The knowledge of political economy, and of the prominent measures of government, should be familiar to every citizen, and just in proportion to the number of our citizens, who are ignorant of this important knowledge, is the country unprovided with a check against the encroachments of ambitious politicians upon the liberties of the people. To boast of one's ignorance of politics is as foolish and ridiculous, as to boast of one's ignorance of the common books of English education. A knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, is not more necessary for the success in the transaction of the common business of life, than a knowledge of politics for the preservation of our free institutions. It is true that a large minority are ignorant of this important knowledge, and this circumstance is the occasion of the continual abuses of power, practised with impunity by various politicians. Were the people fully enlightened upon this subject, of which so many foolish men boast their ignorance, instead of retreating in the march of liberty and improvement, the whole nation would be constantly marching toward the goal of perfect political liberty. Physicians would be thwarted in all their attempts to enroach upon the rights of the people, by the people's knowledge of politics—the principles of government and the arts of rulers and dangerous. If one ignorant of politics, let him confess it honorably and with the wish to be enlightened—but let him not boast of his ignorance and glory in his shame. As well might one boast of being a slave, as to boast of his ignorance, which if it were general, must inevitably lead to slavery.

## THE CAMANCHE AND THEIR ALLIES.

The state of things now existing in the Mexican territory west of the boundary of the U. States, and the apprehensions which are entertained by some persons that the Indians in the north of Texas may be emboldened, and brought down on the frontier, give cause, at the present moment, to the following information, from an authentic source, concerning the Camanche Indians and their allies:

Extract of a letter officially addressed.

*Washington, March 11, 1836.*

"For the last five years I have had intercourse with the Camanche Indians and their allies. They inhabit the country from latitude 34° deg. north on Red river, to the Rio Del Norte, extending north to the road that leads from St. Louis, (Mo.) to Santa Fe, south to the head waters of Trinity, Gaudalupe, Brasos, and Colorado rivers of Texas; a country in length 600 miles, and breadth from 250 to 400 miles, mostly prairie. The different tribes are Camanches, Kiyaws, Towash or Sanche-panawes, Caddoos, Wacos and Skidiwes. They number about 35,000 in all, and can muster from seven to eight thousand, battle-worthy warriors in this great western prairie. Free as the buffalo themselves, they acknowledge no superior—despising upon the Mexicans of the interior States, ravaging and burning their towns, murdering their people, sometimes taking prisoners, which they either torture to death, or make slaves of them, carrying off immense herds of mules and horses. Their impetuosity heretofore prompts these wandering hordes to look upon themselves as the most powerful nation, which opens the vista of our sick and exhausted troops among whom was far from remiss. I left their country on the 5th of December last.—*National Intelligencer.*

*Price of a mark.—We had the following novel law case in the Sandy Hill Herald.—A court of special sessions was held in this town last week, for trial of a man by the name of Mills, charged with*

*forsaking his wife, Mrs. Bragdon, with the intent to kill her! After a long trial, the cause was submitted to the jury, which after deliberating upon the important facts disclosed upon the trial, could not agree. There were five for acquitting and seven for convicting the prisoner. Under such circumstances, the jury were discharged, and a venire made out, when the prisoner, not desirous of another investigation, and no doubt feeling somewhat guilty of the charge, concluded to plead guilty, and thus himself upon the mercy of the court; and was given two white manacles. Thus the price of losing a wife is legally fixed at two dollars—a cheap enough, in all conscience, for killing a pretty lady—and certainly Mrs. Bragdon is one of those class who we have no doubt that the prisoner, if he did kill his wife, will be satisfied with the price fixed by the court, and pay her sumptuously.*

## ANCIENT COURTESY.

Lovers in the classic age went after dinner to the galleries or doors of their mistresses, and whitewashed enough in order to be heard. When this had not served, they sang amorous ditties, or wrote them in leaves or waxed upon tablets on which they wrote. If the girls were inflexible, they would wait till gate, passed the town, it performed, and it was noon, and it unmercifully, and it unmercifully, that the wind was. There also occurred several scenes, swooping at the door, laying there all night, carrying crowns on it, especially those which they had won on previous occasions open the thresholds the torches in the their rooms from supper, and threatening to burn the house, even calling the names and addresses written on the door. The scene of excess was drawn from leaf it cracked open on the hand, from striking the room with a stick, sweeping aside curtains, caught up of victimation by the full of hand. It was introduced in the days of chivalry is known to every body, as regards the excess of a lady, leading her horse by the bridle, making ridiculous views, such as wearing a black patch over the eye, mentioned in Peacock's all which, as to sentimental concerns, was more romantic than real; for in all great families they are affianced at seven or eight years of age, and married at the age of puberty to prevent improper attachments. In the history of the Troubadours, are very long and curious directions for such as love.—In the reign of Elizabeth the following practices prevailed: playing with the little finger in amorous dalliance; sitting or lying at the feet of their mistresses in ball rooms; gazing closely at each other's eyes, so as to see the figure represented in them. They also exhibit their passion publicly. A pendant lock of hair, plaited and tied with ribbon, and hanging to the ear, was fashionable in the age of Shakespeare, and afterwards that of Charles I., and many of his courtiers wore them. This lock was worn on the left side and hung down by the shoulder, considerably longer than the rest of the hair, sometimes even to the girdle. It was supposed to have the effect of causing violent love and was originally a French custom. Wigs were made to imitate it. Custom adds to the love-lock a flower worn in the ear. Kissing the eyes was a mark of extraordinary tenderness. In the forepart of the stays was anciently a pocket where women not only carried love letters, and tokens, but even their money and materials for needlework. When promiscuous stays were worn, ladies dropped their literary favors into them. It is a woman puts a love letter into the bosom pocket, it was a token of her affection. Willow garlands were worn by persons disappointed in love supposed from the tree's promising chastity or the famous passage in the Psalms. The liberties allowed to levees, and even to intimate acquaintances, in the times of Elizabeth and James, were very indecent. These were to handle them roughly, put their hands on their breasts, kiss them by surprise &c. &c. when courtship ensued in inferior rank it was conducted in the coarsest manner.

**BENEFITS OF MATRIMONY.** I went to one neighbor and solicited a donation for public objects; he replied, "I approve of your object, and would assist you—but you know I have a family, and Charley begins at home."

I called upon a second time; he replied that such as were able ought to be liberal, and that he had every disposition to aid me; "but," he added, "there are stronger claims than yours, which I am bound to regard—those of my children."

A public charity demanded that a messenger should be sent from the city to a remote country. A person was selected whose talents were well adapted to the mission. He replied that nothing would give him more pleasure, but it was absolutely impossible on account of his family. He was a poor man with a family. He succeeded and holds the office still.

Two merchants, partners in business, failed. At a meeting of the creditors, it was resolved that one should be forthwith released; but the other, because he was a bachelor, might yet, as was his duty, go to work and pay a small dividend.

An insurance office was about to appoint a secretary. There were, as usual, twenty applicants. In the discussion of the board of directors, the initials of many were set forth; when a member rose and said that the candidate whom he should propose was a man of moderate capacity, but that he was a poor man with a family. He succeeded and holds the office still.

A mercantile friend wished me to procure a person to fill a responsible station. A gentleman came who seemed well fitted for the office. I asked him how much salary he expected. He replied, succinctly, "I am a married man"—which I understood to be fifteen hundred dollars per annum. He has the place. No bachelor would have bid over a thousand.

Two craniotomists were tried for surgery at the Old Bailey, and condemned to death. The King pardoned the one who was married, on account of his wife and children. The other paid the forfeit of his life—because he was a bachelor.

In short, would you avoid trouble of many kinds, exercise sympathy, procure office, or escape punishment, you have only to get MARRIED.

*[C. By Gen. I. I don't believe that]*

Before the disappearance of the comet in 1811 many thought the world was then to have an end. A popular story, following this, prepared a gallon of rum, drunk until he could drink no more, and fell asleep. A man seeing this, and knowing the fellow through the day of judgement had come, procured some dry hedge, and laying them on him, covered him over with straw and green hemlock boughs, to which he set fire, and going behind the timberman's cart, awoke him by a blast from one of his own horns—the pedlar, thinking himself no longer an inhabitant of this earth, exclaimed, "Just as I expected—in hell!"

## NEW GOODS.

**LUTHER DANIELS,** has just received, and offers for sale an extensive assortment of seasonable

## GOODS.

Among which will be found, Black, Blue, Brown Olive, Green, Adelaid, Drab and Oxford mixed BROAD-CLOTHS; Black, Sage, Lavender, Drab and fancy striped CASSIMERES; Plain and Fancy striped Sattinets; Linen Drilling; Diagonal and fancy do.; plain and twilled Storments; Velvet, Silk and Marseilles VESTINGS, together with Padding, Canvass, Silexins, Nankinnes, and a great variety of Tailors trimmings of a superior quality. **4000** Yards Calicoes, of new and elegant patterns; English Prints; French Muslins; English Ginghams; Irish Linens; Lowns, Cambries, Muslins, Laces, &c. &c. Imitation and real Merino SHAWLS; White and colored Skirts; Grass Cloth; a great variety of Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

## SILK'S.

Black Italian; Black and colored Gro de Naples, Sartinet, colored Florence, Seriges, Black and colored Italian Crepe, Sewing Silk, Shawls and Handks., raw Silk do., Flagg and Bandanna Handks., Black Italian do., Taffeta Gauze and Garniture Ribbons, Plaid do.

## DOSES.

Sheetings, Tickings, Batting, Wicking, Walking, Farewell's Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes and Slips; first quality of Boston made Silk Hats; Dunstable, Cottage and eleven braid Straw Bonnets; Florence and eleven braid Straw Bonnets; Florence braid do., &c. &c.

**HARDWARE & CUTLERY;** **CROCKERY & GLASSWARE;** **WEST INDIA GOODS;**

**Drugs & Medicines;** **PAINTS & DYE STUFFS;**

**NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER.**

The above Goods will be sold at prices unusually low, and on terms the most accommodating. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

Rutland, May 17, 1836. 21

## New Establishment.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of

**BURT & MASON,**

for the purpose of selling Goods.

**CHAS. BURT,** **LESTER MASON.**

Rutland, April 18, 1836.

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers existing between the subscribers, is this day by agreement dissolved. The concerns of the company will be sold by the partners jointly. All persons indebted or having unsettled business with them are requested to make immediate settlement, and payment to save cost.

RALPH MCNELLIN,  
CHARLES BURT.  
Rutland, April 20, 1836. 20

## Second-hand Carriages.

FOR SALE at the Rutland Book-STORE, a few dozen North of the Epis. Church.

WOULD inform his customers and the public that he has recently so arranged his business in the line of

## COOPERING.

that he will hereafter furnish WHOLESALE and RETAIL all kinds of WARES on short notice and on the most reasonable terms.

The Merchants of the village having patriotically relinquished the vending of these articles, will enable him to extend his business and accommodate the public much better and at quite as cheap a rate as heretofore.

THE PATENT CHURN, he can assure Dairy people, is an excellent article, and on trial, he has no doubt they will find it superior to any churn which has been introduced into this part of the country.

Rutland, April 5, 1836. 15

## FARMERS BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the FARMERS BANK, that a payment of FIVE DOLLARS on each share of the Capital Stock of said Bank must be made on the 12th day of July next at their Banking House in Orwell.

By order of the Directors,  
P. M. CORBIN, Cashier.  
Orwell, April 1, 1836. 15

## NEW GOODS.

JUST received and for sale by JAMES BARNETT, Jr. at his Store 2 doors south of Benham's Hotel, a great variety of new and fashionable

## GOODS,

selected with care from the latest importations, among which are the following, to wit:

Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, Green, Drakeneck and mixed BROADCLOTHS; Striped and fancy CASSIMERES; all colors; SATINETTES; Worsted, Valencia and Merino S H A W L S ; white and yellow FLANNELS; Floor Cloths; French Drilling; merino Cloths; Mexican mixed, Rowan Cassimere, Molekin, Brighton and Buck skin Fancies, Ermitt, and various other goods for summer wear; Silk, Valencia, Cotton, Marcelli, Cashmere and Velvet VESTINGS; a great variety of Hosiery and Gloves; India Rubber Aprons; Worsted, Cotton and India rubber Brae; **200** pieces of American English and French PRINTS, (cheaper than ever); Plain, Mourning and colored Ginghams; Cambries; Cambric Muslim; colored Cambries; Moreno, Thibet, Worsted and Cotton SHAWLS; Fancy Handks.; Flagg, Bandana, Pongee, Madras and Cotton Flagg Handks.; Black Silk Cravats; Stocks; Cravats for Ladies; Book Muslins; Figured Swiss; Jackonet, and Mull do.; Linen Cambrie Handks.; Cotton and Linen Shiftings and Sheetings, Cotton, Linen and Worsted Edgings and Insertions; Plain Garnitures and other Ribbons; Artificial Flowers; Herman, Shady, Crepe and Silk Fancy SHAWLS and Handks.; all kinds of Tailors trimmings of the best quality; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols; Cotton Yarn; Bedlinings; Silk and Fur HATS; Diapers; Linen Table Cloths; Curled Hair and Palm Leaf; Ladies Kid and Morocco Shoes and Slips; Kid and Morocco Skins, &c. &c. &c.

**CROCKERY & GLASSWARE;** **HARDWARE & CUTLERY;** **IRON & STEEL;**

**GLASS & NAILS; PAINTS &**

## DYESTUFFS.

ALSO: A prime lot of Drugs and Medicines, which will be sold unusually low, and Physicians in particular, will save money by calling and examining for themselves.

**FRESH GROCERIES,** (all but liquors) to wit: LOAF and BROWN SUGARS; MOLEASSES.

**SOUCHONG,** **HYSON SKIN,** **YOUNG HYSON,** **TEAS**  **FRESH TEAS**  **GUN POWDER**

Coffee, Rice, Pepper and Spice, Keg and Box Raisins; Ginger, Saturatus, Lemons and Oranges; Nuts; Sperm Candles and Oil; Codfish, pickled do., &c. &c.

Sheep and chewing TOBACCO; also, one Case of MUSKETS for Training.

## TROY FLOUR.

The above Goods will be sold at a very small advance from cost, and most kinds of Produce received in payment for the same.

Rutland, May 17, 1836. 21

## Richard Gookin, Sen. Estate.

*State of Vermont, District of Rutland ss.* BE it remembered, that at a stated Probate Court held at Rutland within and for said District on the first Monday being the 2d day of May A. D. 1836,

William Fay, Administrator of the estate within this State, of Richard Gookin, Sen. late of Haverhill, in the State of New Hampshire, deceased, proposing to render a second account of his administration and present his account against said estate for allowance:

Ordered, That said account be examined in court, at a session thereof, to be held at the Probate Office in Rutland, within and for said district, on the first Monday of June next.—And that the publication of a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Rutland Herald, printed in Rutland, as soon as may be, shall be sufficient notice to all concerned to appear to the place of hearing, and object thereto.

20 F. W. HOPKINS, Register.

## Aaron Reed's Estate.

*State of Vermont, District of Rutland ss.* BE it remembered, that at a stated Probate Court held at Rutland, within and for said district on the first Monday, being the 2d day of May, A. D. 1836.

A certain instrument in writing, under seal, purporting to be the last Will and testament of Aaron Reed, of Rutland, in the county of Rutland and State aforesaid, deceased, being presented to said court, by Lucy Reed and Moses Watkins, the executors thereto named, for probate and allowance.

Ordered, that said will be referred for probate to a court to be held at the Probate office in Rutland within and for said district, on the first Monday of June next; and that the publication of a copy of this order, three weeks successively in the Rutland Herald, printed at Rutland as soon as may be, shall be sufficient notice to all concerned to appear to the place of hearing, containing twenty-five acres, more or less; And that it will be for the interest of said minors to sell the same: Wherefore, your petitioners pray the Hon. Probate Court to grant unto them a license to sell said premises according to the statute in such case made and provided.

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